A GREAT RELIGIOUS BODY SOLID AGAINST BRYANISM.

As a Matter of Principle, Bunkards, and Mennonites, Too. Will Vote This Year, and Will Cast Their Great Influence for Sound Money and Agninst All Assrchism

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Oct. 10,-Will the Dunkards and Mennonites vote this year, and, if so, how will they vote? is a question of much moment, for upon its answer may hinge the result of the election in the middle Western States. Nowhere else in this country can this question be better answered than here in southern Pennsylvan'a, where these pecuitar religious denominations settled when they came from Germany in the last century, and from whence went out the Dunkards and Mennon ites now so numerous in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois. Kansas, and other Western States.

The attitude which these people may take in campaign is always a matter of concarn to idans, especially in Presidential years. As a body, they are well-to-do, influential, and sufficiently numerous to make their support much desired by any party fighting for a great principle. They have made themselves felt in pelitics here and in other States, but only at remote intervals. They are slow to exercise the Cranchise, but when they do their votes are always gast for the right, and as they are cast in a solid body at a time and i a year when they are not expected, their influence, taking into consideration their comparatively small number, is tremendous. The people of these two religious bod'es are the plainest and most unpretentious of all church members, not even excepting the Quakers. They are prosperous, owning large farms, and living in comfortable houses and are model citizens. They take little active interest in public affairs, and care nothing for politics, neither holding office nor encouraging office seekers. As a rule they do not vote at all, but when a matter of principle is at stake, or they think the rights and liberties of themselves and others are about to be infringed upon, they come out to the polls and cast their votes almost as one man. The churches here and ir the West are like one big family. Their min-isters go and come from State to State, and their manner of inter-communication is rapid. for when a decision is made by those in authority that something is to be done, it spreads from State to State, from county to county. and from church to church with wonderful rapidity, without the general public's knowing anything about it. They are adverse to newspaper publicity, and do not like to see church matters discussed in the secular press. That is why so little is known as to their position in this campaign. Here in Pennsylvania the Dunkards and

Mennonites are regarded as non-voters. As a rule they do not register, even in Presidential years. Whenever the total registration shows that they have come out to register the poltticians know that something is up and begin to wonder what is coming. Several times they have made their powerful influence felt in Pennsylvania-once in recent years when the

have made their powerful influence felt in Pennsylvania—once in recent years when the constitutional amendment for prohibition was before the people. Although they are the most temperate of people, yet they voted almost solidly against the amendment, as they recarded it an attack upon personal liberty. They have time and again taken a hand in judicial elections for the reason that they think that upon the judiciary they must depend for the preservation of their rights, and for this reason they are particularly aroused by the attack of the Chicago platform on the United States Suprema Court. In Kaneas and other Western States they have always fought Populism, and the fact that they have done so is most significant this year when Populism has taken hold of one of the great parties and is trying to overthrew the national credit.

During the last week of May the General Conference of the River Brethren, a branch of the Mennonites, met mar Greencastle, eleven miles from Chambersburg. Lay and Ministerial delegates were present from all over the West, as far as Oregon and Washington, and housands took part in the deliberations. Some of the delegates remained here visiting until after the two National Conventions, and it is known that they told heir Eastern brethren what Populism had done for the West, suggesting that a time had again come when they must exercise their right to vote. It is known, too, that the Kaneas delegates told how they had been hadly treated by the Populists at Abilene and other points in that State last vear; how when they went to cast their ballots against exercise their right to vote. It is known, too, that the Kaneas delegates told how they had been badly treated by the Populists at Abilene and other points in that State last vear; how when they went to cast their ballots against had only treated by the Populists and hillene and other points in that State last vear; how when they went to cast their ballots against larged the votes of the River Brethrea, thinking that they would refuse to be sw

s and residence.

has been learned that letters have come e and to other parts of Pannsylvania from ministers and leaders of the branches of Mennonite and Dunkard churches in the st telling of the situation of affairs outers, saying that they were going to vote

West telling of the situation of affairs out there, saying that they were going to vote against Bryanism, and urging their Eastern brethren are do likewise. The brethren here are advarse to talking about the matter, but it is certain that such letters have been received, and they point unmistakably to the fact that the members of this great religious body intend to vote this year, as they reward the maintenance of national credit a matter of principle. This means the solid vote of many thousands for McKinley regarding whes, votes the managers of the national campaign have been completely in the dark up to this time.

That the majority of these votes will be cast in the very States where they are most needed by the McKinley managers can be seen from the following figures: There are over 75,000 adult members of the Dunkard Church in this country. In Ohio there are 11,799: Indiana, 12,330: Illinois, 4,119: Iowa, 3,470: Kansas, 4,007: Maryland, 2,074. In the marent State, Fennsylvania, thore are 18,707. There are more than 42,000 Meanonites in the country, and the Western States have these numbers: Ohio, 5,988: Indiana, 3,732: Illinois, 3,015, and Kansas, 4,620. The Dunkards are divided into the following sub-divisions: Conservatives, Old Order, Progressives, and Seven-Day Baptisus. The Meanonites are divided into the following sub-divisions: Conservatives, Old Order, River Brethren, and Heformed Mennonites. Of all of these sub-divisions of both clurches the Reformed Mennonites are the only ones who are not allowed to vote at all, at any time, but they have less than five per cent, of the membership of the Mennonite Church. The rules and discipline of the General Conference of the Mennonite Church, held at Lanzaster, Pa., Oct, 7, 1881, and other was a sub-divisions.

any of voting:

If a brother wishes to vote, he may, but he shall not electioneer. It is considered best that a Bishop, minister, or deacon shall not go to the polis to vote. The breturen are not allowed to take any part in pole raising, mass meetings, conventions, &c.

The Dunkards have a similar provision in their discipline, giving the members the right to exercise their discretion. It will be noted that though "it is considered best" that dishops, ministers, and deacons shall not go to the polls, yet they are not forbidden, and some of the members say that this is one of the occasions when it is permissible for the heads of the church to vote so as to set a good example.

These men are all looked up to and honored in the farming communities where they reside, and their example is sure to be followed by their employees and others not connected with the church, so that if they throw their influence and votes in favor of sound money, the total vote cast will likely be largely in excess of their own vote. In this stage of the campaign their influence in the doubtful Western Bitates will be all powerful. It is only within the past few days that any intimation could be gained as to their intervotes will be ast for sound money, and that they will carry the day in some Western States. The Dunkards have a similar provision in their

## ONE OF BROADWAY'S INCIDENTS.

A Close Call for Active Man with Pointed Gray Beard.

Big two-horse express wagon booming down Broadway, loaded so full that the extra man who goes along can't find room to stand on the end, nor even a place to sit on a projecting plece of freight, but sits on the top, near the end. Time about 6 P. M. After nightfall and lights all lit. Street crowded with vehicles, slidewalks thronged. Spare but active man with pointed gray beard, crossing street, seen apparently clinking to end of pole of big express wagon, in front of horses, and swinging around toward sidewalk. Reaches sidewalk in safely and walks calinly on up town, disappearing in throng. Driver of big express wagon stops team and descends to street. Man on top locks down soherly. Driver walks lact's alongside wagon. Half way its length meets big policeman come down from crossing, ten feer above, to ask why wagon is haited there that time of night. Danger of blockade.

Driver—Is he hurt?
Policeman—Where is hie?
Great light breaks in on driver. Turns and walks calmily back toward team. Big policeman turns toward crossing. Driver walks around front of team and hooks on trace chain that had dropped off end of whiffletree on nigh side; mounts seat and starts up town; as big wagon passes along tace of man on roof seem to be illuminated by smile. Appropriate termination of igoident. end. Time about 6 P. M. After nightfall and

## DUNKARDS FOR M'KINLEY. A FAR SEARCH FOR TRADE.

THE NOVEL BUSINESS EXPEDITION TO SOUTH AMERICA.

The Party Make Visits to Acception. Uruguay, and Brazil - Prospect of Intries-The Travellers Not Discouraged

The three months of time spent by the party of business men who left this city at the begin ning of last July upon a trade-searching expe fition in South America were not lost. plan when they sailed from this port on July I was for a three months' tour, so as to ge back here by Oct. 1, and they were but a few days behind time when they landed here last Tuesday. There were fifteen members in the party, and the object of the tour was to ascertain by personal inspection whether it would be possible to extend American trade with the ountries which they had designed to visit. 'We shall look over the field," said one of the business men, "all the way from Venezuela to Argentina, and see if the market is worth

The idea of the tour originated with the President of the American National Associa tion of Manufacturers, who believed that goods produces in this country could be delivered in the far South as cheaply as English or Gorman goods, and that our export trade to South America might be stimulated with advantage to both parties. A number of prominent man ufacturing and commercial houses were interested or represented in the exploring party. and they had expectations of valuable results from the tour. In the "Review of the World's Commerce," published this year by the State Department at Washington, it had been said:

"When our exporters put into operation the necessary appliances for the enlargement of their trade, tuey can win a full share of the business of the Latin-American countries."

Before the party left this country they asked Secretary Herbert of the Navy Department if he could put a naval vessel at their service, as their mission was one of a patriotic character. designed not alone for private profit, but containing a promise of benefit to the country. There is no regular line of American steamers to several of the foreign ports that were marked in their itinerary, and if the Secretary of the Navy were unable to accommodate them, they would have to go to South America by way of England, and return to this country by the like way. The Secretary was unable to accede to their request, and they made up their minds that they must take the roundabout course to their destination.

Before leaving New York, they were cheered by the receipt of despatches from Buenos Ayres, Rio de Jansiro, and other places, that they would be welcomed in mercantile circles there, and would enjoy every opportunity of commerding their case to the consideration of those interested in a mission at once novel and promising. The American Minister to the Argentine Republic was fore nost in encouraging the r hopes. Indeed, atinister Buchanan had given some very pleasing information to the American Manufacturers' Association, The newspapers of a number of Southern countries had also spoken of the project in terms that were highly satisfactory. They told of the widespread desire which existed for the establishment of more intimate trade relations with the great republic of the North, and believed. at the same time, that the expedition would enable the people of the United States to gain knowledge of the vast resources of the countries of South America.

The members of the exploring party of commercial experts were, therefore, full of enthusiasm when they left New York for Southamp-ton in the American liner St. Paul on the

to a in the American liner St. Paul on the morning of July 1.

In the course of their tour they visited Argentina, Urugany, and Brazil. From England they were conveyed to Brazil by a steamer of the royal mail line, reached there in the less days of July, touched at Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, and at once proceeded down the east coast of South America to Buenos Ayres. There they were welcomed by the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs and sundry representative delegations. They were enter-

representative detegrations. They were entertained by Fresident Uribura, by the American
Minister, by Boards of Trade, and by other
bodies. Every facility for invest ation was
put at their service. A functionary of the Govermman I farished them with all desired informan I farished them with all desired informan I farished them with all desired informan I farished them with American zeal.
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After ten days, they left Argentina for youvinced that its resources were rich, varied,
and creat that its mermants were wide awake
and enterprising; that its marketable products
were valuable, and that this country ought to
have a far more extensive trade with it.
Nevertheless, it booked to them as though
connection with England for that trade upon
the larkest scale would be hard to enter into at
this time, as the English already have establishments in the chief commercial courters, and
as they possess superior means for the transportation of their goo's from England. Secretary Fishmack, however, of the American legarion at Buenos Ayres, has given it as his
opinion that the American expedition to Argentina will yet prove beneficial.

From Argentina the commercial tourists
went to the republic of Uraguay, where they
were engaged for five days in their investigations. Uruguay is a small country, and has
a population not exceeding 800,000, but the
husiness and commerce of the large city of
Montevideo furnished a very interesting subject for the study of the visitors. As in the
Jountry previously seen, so there also the great
built of the trade was with England and
France. There is already an advantageous
country previously seen, so there also the great
built of the trade was with England and
France. There is already an advantageous
commerce between the investigations of the Amerlean tourists. The American party received
then p

fourteen weeks.

No fould the American commercial community will look with interest for the full report of the exploring expedition.

#### WANT SOTH STREET WIDENED. Petitioners Ask to Have the Widening

Done on the South Side. When the Board of Street Opening met in the Mayor's office yesterday E. W. Bloominguale presented a petition signed by Hloomingdale Bros., P. H. Dugro, the Arion Society, John D. Crimmins, M. A. & D. Dettman, the Pearsall estate, and Leo Schlessinger, asking that Fiftyninth street be widened from Fifth avenue to Third avenue. The politioners propose that the widening shall be done by taking a slice off the south side lots exclusively, with the reservation that Judge Dagre's hotel, the Savoy, and the Arion Society's club house shall remain as they now stand; that is, jut out beyond their neighbors.

Among the buildings affected would be the

Lors.

Among the buildings affected would be the Fidelia Club, which adjoins the Arion; the Child's Hospital, further east on the same block, and the Lenox Lyceum. If the widening were done on the north side she liotel Netherland, the Hoffman Arms, at Fifty-minth street and Madison avenue; the Tixedo, owned by Leo Schlessinger, and Bloomingdale Branbers' buildings would be affected. The matter was referred to Gon. Collis and Col. S. V. K. Cruger for a report.

# NO DODGING FALL STYLES.

DIFISION STREET HAS THEM AND IS BENT ON SHOWING THEM.

The Voice of the Barker Is Heard New Before All the Shops and the Fashions of the Season Are Displayed in Startling Array Within-Perils by the Way. The fall fashions are out in Division street.

Hear the voice of the barker: "Want to buy a hat, lady? Latest styles here. Make you something at your own price Now, don't be going by. Just come in and try on one of our new bonnets. There's no

harm in trying on," The young woman to whom this appeal was made was hurrying by one of the twenty or more millinery shops on Division street, a short way from Chatham square. Before each of these shops strute a hawk-like female, ready to pounce down upon each timorous msser-by of her own sex. Once in her clutches the pas er-by finds no escape.

"I don't want to buy," said the young woman in this particular case. "I just want to look in the window."

"Oh, lady, how can you look and not want to try on? How can you try on and not be crazy to buy? Now come, once, just come in and try on something that will become your prefty face. Then if you are not satisfied you may go. A persuasive arm stole around the young

woman's waist and a wheedling voice filled her ears. Beyond the threshold the arm slipped away and the voice changed to shrill business-like tones. "Forward, there!" the barker cried, and was out on the pavement again soliciting custom for the shop. The young woman found herself at the mercy of a

wasp-waisted young Jewess.
"What is it you want, lady?" was asked. "Nothing," declared the young woman deflantly. "She pushed me in, although I told

her I didn't want to buy." "Ah, but you would have lade, if you could find somedings to suit you," said an old Jewess coming forward. "See, everydings is so sheap, Con e, dry on some of our new nats. Is it blue to match your eyes, or ret to match your sheeks you vant, or vil it be shust blain black vat vill go goot mit anydings? See dis lufly dings mit long fedders an' von ret rose. Ven you put dat on mit a shpetted veil and valk out on a Sunday afternoon de young gents vill all haf dere heads turned afder you. Now gome, to morrow is Sunday and you van; a

"Rosie, vat you stand dere for, ven dere is a lady vaiting? Now, I go get you someding. from up shtairs vat shust sult your shtyle. Don' you go aill I gome back." Meantime Rosie was attending to the wants

of a girl wno had just come in. The old Jewess's victim rose and tried to escape unobserved, but Resie detained her, and just then the old Jewess returned, puffing and panting with the exertion of carrying an armful of

"Now, lady, if you don't find somedings here you like, you gan't find noddings in der down vat vill blease you." But the barker had evidently caught a

Tartar, The young woman was hard to please, and she departed without having made a pur-chase, followed by the black looks of the whole stail of saleswomen. At another place, however, the young wo-man deliberately let herself become the prey of the barker, who was the only pretty girl on the street. This barker has merry brown ever, and sweet red lips, and the young wo-man appreciated their charm almost as much as the countries of the street of the countries of the

man appreciated their charm almost as much as the young man who was carrying on an intermittent conversation with her from the space behind at the outside showcase.

"Want to buy a hat, lady?" said the girl with faming cheeks.

"No. I don't want to buy a hat to-day. But I want to talk with you, Do you like this work?"

work?"
"Yes, Miss, it's a good job. I get an hour for dinner and an hour for suppor, and one

for dinner and an hour for suppor, and one night off a week."
"Do you stand here summer and winter?"
"Yes, the weather doesn't make any difference; and from early in the morning until b at hight, too; but then I am moving all the time, and seeing things, and it's better than sweating in the shops."

sweating in the sheps."

Here she darted away to accost a passing woman with her usual "Want to buy a hat, lady?" She came back smiling after having delivered the victim over to the competent hands of those within the shop, "You get the establishment lots of trade, don't you?"

"You get the establishment don't you?"
"Oh, yes, Miss; I earn my wages."
"Even if you do take time to talk to young men?" The girl blushed, and there was some deflance in her voice as she said:
"That's all right. I'm going to marry him as soon as he gets a steady job. But I can't afford to give up a good thing that's as sure as this is."

this is."
"Do they pay you well?"
"Ten dollars a week," was her answer, as she darted off to pursue a girl in a drooping summer hat. When she came back, her business instincts had not the better of her sociability, and she said persuasively:
"Now you must bey a nut, Miss. You didn't come down here for bothing. You don't beblitty, and she said personsively:

"Now you must bey a net. Miss. You didn't come down here for nothing. You don't helong here any more than I do. I live up town, too—in Twenty-fourth street—but this is a good place for me to earn \$10 a week, and it's a good place for me to earn \$10 a week, and it's a good place for you to get a bargain in hat's a good place for you to get a bargain in hat's a good place for you to get a bargain in hat's a good place for you to get a bargain in hat's Yhy, people come here all the way from Bridgeport and Newark. Come along."

The propriettess of the store was having a loud altercation in German with a young person who had come for a hint which she refused to take because it had two bis feathers instead of the three little ones she had ordered. The young person clearly had aspirations. Her hands were red and gloveless, but she were a black velvet cape, and a feather boa, and evidently expected her new had to aid the finishing touch to her costume. She couldn't think of accepting two feathers instead of three, no matter what the size.

"Then you can go without," declared the frate s'on keeper, poising the hat on one hand and proceeding to enumerate its line points while she threw it, occasionally, a German phrase for sarcasm. "Here is velvet. Ja! Here is ribtom. So! Dusist Dreck flithin night wahr? Here is two long black blumes. Das ist auch Dreck! And here is green jewels and bute jewels and pink reses; das set ja alles Dreck! Ne! you can take vourself home but." Then turning to the young woman of the door, she said:

"I make you this hat for \$20. "I is a bar-

hat." Then torains to the young woman the door, she said:
"I make you this hat for \$20. It is a bargain, miss. I throw it avay when I give it to you so. Too little, you say. Oh, I make it a little out here, and it dis. No?"

Just then two giggling g.rls came in, and one c.claimed:
"Oh, Mrs. Blumenstein, are our hats done?"
"Yes, my dears, and you will have the

Just then two giggling g.rls came in, and one c.claimed:

"Oh. Mrs. Blumenstein, are our hats done?"

"Yes, my dears, and you will have the "Yes, my dears, and you will have the "Yes, my dears, and you will have the "Iss, my dears, and you will have the "Nes, my dears, and you will have the "Yes, my dears, and you will have the "Yes, my dears, and you will have the said to their admiring gaze two gorgeous structures said to be designed for the protection and ornamentation of the human head.

"You can give bolly and Jakle my congratuations, though holly ded not buy her wedding nat of me," and the wou an as she handed over the two hand boxes.

One of the Division street shops keeps a barker who has almost outliked her days of usefulness. She is an old woman with gray hair above a hooked nose and keep beady eyes. Her beat shoulders are co ered with a shawl, and she never looks warm. Her mose is always red, and her fingers always blue. Her establishment makes a specialty of mourning hats, and there may be some deep and sinister relation between the autocarance of the old woman and the hature of the goods inside. Certainly, she has an influence that is hard to resist. With her skinny flucers and her glittering eyes, she draws the victims after her into the sombre contines of the shop.
"If you are het in nead of mourning now, you may be some day, lady," said the shop-keeper to the young woman, "and here we have it cheap. In the midst o, life, we are in death. You would look well in a widow's bonnet some day, and folks whose hair grows to a noint in front like yours nearly always are widows sometimes unless they are widow ers. Didn't you ever hear that point siled the wisse's man took advantage of this diversion to make her escape.

Fortifying Charleston.

## Fortifying Charleston.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 9.-Under the recent act of Congress and in accordance with the recommendations of Gen. Mics, work on the defences of Charleston has begun. A force of Government engineers is supervising the conetruction of foundations for the fortifications on Sullivan's i-land, two miles further seaward than Fort Sumter and opposite the bar. Perlans the first piece of heavy ordinance ever shipped the first place of heavy ordinance ever shipped to Charleston by rail by the United States tovernment is now resting on three big flat cars in this city, on its way from Providence It, i., to Charleston. This is the first of sixteen mortars which are to be planted at the entrance of the hinrhor. All these are to be of the 12-inch size, while of the ten big guns six will be 12-inch and four 10-inch. The mortars themselves weigh 32,150 pounds each. Charleston is receiving the first attention from the War Department, as she has been the most neglected large portsince the war.

# THE TELEGRAPH IN CHINA

WIRES AT LAST STRUNG UP IN THE PROFINCE OF HUNAN.

Nignificant Change to Public Mentiment-Fate of a Previous Attempt to Introduce the Invention of the Foreign Devils Into a Turbulent Section of the Empire.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 1 .- One of the most significant changes in public opinion in China has occurred in the province of Hunan, once the nost turbulent and bitterly anti-foreign sec tion of the empire. It consists in the removal of the fanatical opposition of all classes to the telegraph. A telegraph line is now being con-structed by the Chinese Government from Wuchang, the capital of the neighboring province of Hupsh, to Changeha, the chief city of Hunan, and the men who are erecting it have had very little trouble with the people. How great the change is may be appreciated when it is said that only fice years ago the attempt to string telegraph wires through the frontler town of Lichon was followed by a riot, the driving out of the -regraph construction force and its military escort, and a memorial from the provincial authorities to the Emperor begging that the effort to introduce this new fangled contribunce of the hated foreign devils be not repeated, as the people would not endure it. It was in 1891 that Gov. We Tacheng of Hu-

nan thought the time was ripe for introducing the telegraph, which was in use in all the other central provinces of the empire. So he requested the imperial telegraph administration to build a line through the streets of Tichon, a city very near the frontier of the province. The construction party was accompanied by a large military escort, as it was feared that the anti-foreign sentiment might be aroused and the work molested. It will be remembered that Changsha, the capital of Hunan, was the home of Chon Han, the literary graduate who wrote and circualted the most revolting libel on the Christian religion ever printed in China, and one that resulted in numerous anti-mis sionary outrages. The working party had only put up a few poles when a great mob formed and drave them clean out of the province. The soldiers who showed fight were shot and stoned and, like most Chinese troops, they concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, and fled, abandoning to the rioters several thousand dollars' worth of material, which was piled up and burned. The mob was so bent on having victims that it seized a local graduate

said dollars' worth of material, which was so bent on having victims that it seized a local graduate who had advocated the building of the telegraph line and murdered him savagely. The men who were prominent in this outburst of barhavic fanaticism were no ignorant cooles, but the leading gentry and literati of Lichou. They were never punished, as the central Government did not dare to investigate the affair and put the blame where it belonged.

Since then, although telegraph lines have been built in the neighboring provinces of linnet. Sechuan, Kinngst, and Kwangsi, not a foot of wire has been strung in this great central province of Human. Withis a few months, however, a new attempt has been made to connect Changsha, the Human capital, and Wuschang, the capital of Hupeh. Strange to relate, the construct in party has met no opposition. This is due partly to the change in sentiment and partly to the wisdom of the Governor, who scattered broadcast a proplamation pointing out that the telegraph line would not be carried across private property or interfere in any way with ancestral graves. The (tovernor says in his proclamation that Human is the only province which has not enjoyed the benefits of the telegraph, and he cites the famine of last winter as an evidence of the loss and suffering caused by lack of telegraphic facilities. Messages asking for relief heal to be carried overland to Hankow before they could be put on the wire, thus wasting fitteen days and when relief messages arrived the same tedious delay occurred. Thus more than a month was lost when every day was valuable. The portion of the proclamation that deals with the practical work of the cuterprise is as foliows:

"The line in Hunan will pass over only imperial highways and courier routes, the care of which will be deputed to the chief representatives of the gentry of each district, and lance will interfere in no way with the fields, ancestral graves, and houses of the common mouple, nor will it harm them in any way. Furthermore, the poles, materi

without mercy.

A New and Profitable Industry in Which COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 0.- The rice-bird crop has been more profitable this year than the rice harvest. After cultivating the rice the negroes have found a bonnnza this fall in supplying Northern and Western markets with the birds.

These birds are known in the North as reed climate they have stopped over here sufficiently long to harass the planter by eating of his late lice, which is now of a creamy consistency, flavor, makes their bodies lumps of delicate fat. and renders their bones so soft that they are consumed by the epicure with relish. Every rice plantation has is regular "rice

minders." These are negroes armed with mus-

kets. In the evening they are expected to turn in to the overseer a certain number of birds for every load of shot. Outside hunters are not permitted in the fields because the destruction of rice by careiess walking would be too great. It is remarkable how many birds are killed sometimes at a single discharge of an old musket that has been in service against larger but wilder game. With six or seven drachms of powder behind a handful of No. 10 shot, a negro, knew-deep in mud and water, will make his way through the rice to the edge of a vast flock of the little birds which have descended like a cloud upon the grain, bending itdown. The gonner is prohibited from shooting the birds on the rice, for the shot cut the stakes. So when he has reached an advantageous place, he rises above the waving grain and gives a yell. The next instant the air is fail of birds; there does not seem to be room eno. gif in the flock for another pair of tiny wings. It is then that the bird minder befine which make his gun toward the blackest part of the cloud and pulls the trigger. Sometimes the old brass bands that hold the barrel in place are made to bulge, and as often as not the weapon jumps out of the hands of the shooter. Sometimes the negro measures his length in the mad, knocked down by the tremendous recoil. He is antickly up, however, and bectos throwing birds into a sack.

Right here is where the teerro proves himself the superior of the usual rice bird hunter. The white man may kill as many, but in the thick overhanging rice he cannot find half of them. Of course a great many acad ones are lost and nearly all those with broken wings escape, but it is not very unusual for a darky to gather up ten dozen birds as the result of one shot.

This fail the demand for rice birds has been greater than ever before, and the prices offered in Philadelphia. New York, and cisewhere have twe ingenuity and primitive methods to capture the birds which they were not permitted to native ingenuity and primitive methods to capture the birds which they were have proved in the reced and rushes of great marshes near the rice fields, and there the promise of a dolar a dozen has tempted permitted in the fields because the destruction of rice by careless walking would be too great.

## She Shot the Wildent.

She Shot the Wildest.

Print the feat transface Chronicle.

DAKLAND, Sept. 27.—Miss Olympia Arrambide of han Francisco has made herself a heroine in the eyes of the people about Menden all's Springs. Last Monday night a number of fox-hounds "treed" a wildeat in a cadon near the springs. Miss Arrambide mounted a horse, and, armed with a ride of light calibre, went to the assistance of the dogs. She reached the scene just as the treed cat crawled out on a limb as if preparing to jump. The young woman was tired, but she took a hasty shot, and luckly her aim was true. The cat crashed into the brush helow, but to make assistance doubly sure she sent home another builet.

## Since THE War.

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# GAME AND THE HUNTERS.

ANTLERS THAT SURPASS EMPEROR WILLIAM'S NEW TROPHY.

Girl in the Adirondacks Who Went Hunting Alone and Killed a Deer-A Hunter's Fight with a Lynx-Photographs of Game-Wanton Slaughter in Montana. Emperor William did just what any other sportsman would have done when he found

that the red deer he killed the other day was a monater of its kind, the like of which may never again be killed in a German preserved forest. He shouted and danced with all the enthusiasm of a lad beside his first deer. Just how big the stag was is a matter of doubt, but the fact that the horns had twenty points and measured over three feet is enough to make comparisons with other big deer killed by royal hunters. Ten years ago representative sports men of Hungary formed a club, and every year since at the end of the shooting seaso this club has held an exhibition of big deer horns taken by members. To compare the Emperor's deer with the prize takers of these exhibitions is not altogether fair, because in Germany the deer have deteriorated far more than in Hungary.

The Emperor's stag is said to have horns

over three, feet long. The least length of any of the Hungarian prize takers in the past nine years was 40.04 inches around the curve of the horn, while the longest, one killed by Count G. Audrassy in 1894, was 53.50 inches long. The weight of the horns of the Hungarian stag varies from 23.36 pounds down, the heaviest being that of Count Andrassy's, which had only sixteen points. The weight varies great ly, and the number of points is no criterion of the weight of antiers. Those of a twelvepoint deer killed in 1888 weighed twenty-one pounds, and a twenty-point set weighed 15.73 The King of Saxony has a great collection

of huge antiers in the castle of Moritzburg, near Dresden. It contains the most ancien horns in Europe, its chief prizes having been weeded out from a renowned collection made by the Great Elector, Maurice of Saxony, along spout 1575. The Moritzburg collection contains two heads of Afty points, three of thirty six, two of thirty-four, ten of thirty-two, five of thirty, thirteen of twenty-eight, eighteen of twenty-six, and eighteen of twenty-four points, so it will be seen that the Emperor's deer head would not stand up well in a collection of monster heads. These Moritzburg heads all hang in the great dining room, and are abnormal in size only. In the adjoining audience hall there are some abnormal heads. One of these is a sixty-six pointer, which nowever, does not come up to the standard in the number of times. A time, according to rule, is a protuberance on which the string of a nowder horn will hang.

It will be observed that in the list of borns hanging in the dining room of Moritzburg the points were in even numbers, such as fifty, thirty-four, and thirty. In Germany and Austria the points are reckoned from the horn with the greatest number. One antier may have eight noints on one horn and six on the other. Then it would be a sixteen point deer. The sixty-six-point abnormal horns of the star just mentioned had thirty-time points on one horn and only twenty-nine on the other. Thus were taken from a sixtellight to six, two of thirty-four, ten of thirty-two, five

stag fast mentioned had thirty-three points on one horn and only twenty-nine on the other. They were taken from a stuc killed by Elector Frederick III. of Brandenburg, who subsequently became the first King of Prussia, Frederick William, the successor of the first King of Prussia, swapped the horns for a company of the tallest granadiers to be found in Saxony, Frederick William's hobby was tall grenadiers. The Elector of Saxony, Frederick Augustus, had grenadiers, but wanted various deer horns more.

The largest pair of red deer antiers in the world are a pair in the Moritzburg collection. They are 24-pointers, but have a spread of 6 feet 3.6 inches. The nair weigh 41% pounds. When the deer was killed, who killed it, or where it was killed is not known. Its history has been traced back to 1386.

#### PROTOGRAPHS OF GAME.

Evidence with Which Anglers and Sportsmen Back Up Their Stories Nowadays, Some pictures showing big catches of fish and

big kills of game have recently appeared in several of the sportsmen's papers. The exhi-bition of such photographs has become a common practice among sportsmen, and it is a convincing feature of their tales of adventure. H. R. Nelson sent a picture to Recreation from Lost Lake, Wis., that showed 445 pounds of fish taken during ten days' fishing. There were 17 muscallonge, 103 wall-eyed pike, and 27 black bass. The largest fish was a muscalionic weighing twenty rounds. What became of the fish is not stated.

Gen. George W. Wingate of the Wa-wayanda Fishing Club captured a 31½-pound channel bass. The pleture showing the angler, the fish, and the rod that killed it was reproduced in the American Field. Another Field photograph was that of a live woodbecker.

Nine deer string in a pole before an Adirondack ramin were shown in a game picture. Two of the deer were what are known as yearings—little ones, about the height of a good big dog, only slimmer.

Thirty-two black bass, weighing over sixty pounds, were taken by two boys in half a day's fishing in lake Winnebago, Wis. The picture of the fish as they hing from two long wires showed two of four pounds or over.

One of the most natural wood scenes ever taken with a camera shows two men shooting blue grouse in the Puget Sound country. One of the birds had been hit and was tumbling, and another had just begun to double up. A third was making off unburt. 27 black bass. The largest fish was a muscal-

### WANTON SLAUGHTER OF DEER. Game Killed in Montana by Sportsmen Just for the Fun of the Thing.

W. H. Wright tells in Recreation where much

f Montana's game has gone. He says: "I have known two self-called sportsmen to leave Spokane for two days, and on returning tell of having killed sixty three deer, a story the ranchmen at whose home they put up cor roborated. That was years ago. It would take a long bunt there now to kill sixty-three deer. I once knew a man to go and make a winter camp and kill over 100 deer, which he hung up. He tried to sell them where they hung, but falled. He went East somewhere, where he lived, and I've never heard of him since. He claimed to have killed 100, but I counted 150 carcasses in sight near his camp

since. He claimed to have killed 100, but I counted 150 carcasses in sight near his camp the following spring.

"While going from Palmer's Lake, in Washington, to the Salmon River, I passed through Toatscoulee, and stopped over night near a small lake on which was camped a party of hunters. It would have been easy to load a four-horse wagon with the eads of deer alone that were piled up in one place. There were deer carcasses all about the camp, "I sould name more than fifty of such hunters who have killed thousands of deer and left them where they felt. Only last winter two men left Spokane and killed thirty-three deer in Idaho, not bringing out a pound of meat to show for it.

"I have seen many Indian hunts, one of which resulted in the death of over 400 deer, but not one of the deer was wasted. The Indians hunt and then eat the meat before they hunt again. They kill to cat, but the whites kill for fun. Last spring one man in the Bitter Root Valley killed seven clk without stirring from his tracks. Not one was savet.

#### SONGS OF TWO CHILDREN. Adaptations of a Hymn and a Song That

Helped the Singers. There are some clever children yet alive. Two f them live not a thousand miles from here. One of them, for the purpose of literature, may be called Peter. The other, for similar reasons,

Now Peter's father is a clergyman; and, strictly in accordance with iradition, Peter is naughty. The other day he behaved badly at luncheon, and was sent up stairs in disgrace. Then came out his paternal training: for from the nursery floated down this song-and Peter

may for the time being answer to the name of

In the hour of trial, Jesus plead for me. Peter had his dessort on time with the others. Rosalind desen't even know Peter, except by sight. Her aunt was looking after her at on time when her father and mother were away

time when her father and mother were away on a picasure trip.

Very early one morning the aforesaid aunt was awakened by Rosalind's olantive voice:

"Auntie, may I come into your bed?" But Auntie, having found that it was only 5 o'clock, hardened her heart."

"No, you may not. You must keep still until 7 o'clock. Go to sleep now tike a good child."

But sleep was far from Rosalind's eyes, and presently auntie heart this:

In the prison cell I sit
Thinking, mother, dear, of thee,
And once bright smit linpop home far away,
And the tears they fill my eyes.
Egite of all that I can do.
The I try to the er my comrades and be gay. This was too much for auntle.
"Come in here," she cried; and once in the big
bed, auntle and floasilnd went quietly to sleep
and slept until they were late for breakfast.

# NO PERFECT SADDLE YET. THE LEGEND OF THE ROMER

ANNOYANCE WRICH THE DEFECTS CAUSE TO BICYCLISTS.

Wheelmen, as Well on Wheelwomen, Munt High and Low for Saddles That Are Comfortable - New Inventions - Setter Saddles Fromland in the Near Fature. Most of the manufacturers say that their wheels of the '97 pattern will differ very little from the ones used this year. One thing, howover, which every ambitions wheel maker has long been striving to bring out is a satisfactory saddle. Although the market is full of saddle every bloycle concern having from one to ten of its own design, there is not, according to the dealers, a saddle among them all that gives uni-

versal satisfaction. It is commonly supposed that nearly all of the complaints about uncomfortable blcycle seats come from the women riders, but investigation shows that a great number of men are also dissatisfied. In a recent interview with a big bicycle dealer in Eighth avenue a Sun reporter learned something of the discomfort and inconvenience suffered by men and women alike from imperfect saddles. Pointing to a man who was just leaving the store with a wheel the dealer said:



"There goes a man who would pay \$50 if he ould find a saddle that suited him. He has tried no fewer than a dozen varieties and has brought them all back. He has tried saddles which were long and saddles which were short, those which were broad and those which were narrow, some which were as soft as a cushion and others which were as hard as a rock, but none of them suited him. Now he has taken another one to try. Perhaps that will please him, but more likely he'll bring it back in day or two. Another customer has just stepped out who had a similar difficulty in finding s saddle that he could use comfortably. He tried ten different styles before finding one that he would keep. Now he has one which answers. but causes him more or less annoyance. "These are only fair examples of the men

who hunt high and low for a bleycle seat adapted to their use. Men of about middle age seem to have greater difficulty in procuring comfortable saddles than the young men. A good many of the former ride bicycles because the exercise of wheeling gives them new life and vicor. A majority of the young men who ride are so infatuated with the sport that they don't take time to think about saddies; they are gind to be able to afford a wheel with a seat of any sort. Middle-aged men never have any reluctance in coming to us twenty times, if they think it is necessary, to get the right shaped

#### MORNING IN THE HARBOR. Early Impressions on the Eiver on a Dull Day in Autumn.

New York harbor is never more sympathetic with the season and the weather than at early morning on dull days in autumn. The girding cities, then newly awakened, have just begun to clothe themselves in smoke, and this low-lying dun pall is the horizon line of the harbor. The observer mid-stream in the North River half a dozen blocks above the Battery sees the graygreen waters weltering all about him in tumultuous, dense onacity. The uneasy plane, rising into a million momentarily enanging liquid mounds, is rippied all over with mysterious evanescent inscriptions that run in exquisite curves and form an intricate tracery. Nowhere save at the prow of some moving craft is there any show of white foam, for the wavelets stop just short of breaking, to fall and leap again and fall once more, leaving the surface alive with motion, but one in color throughout.

Eastward rises the high, staring, pigeonholed face of lower New York, flattened to pasteboard beneath the dult, diffused light. Staten Island, a low cloud on the southern horizon, is the background for a mist of spidery masts and spars, Castle Williams sits a moundy choose at the water's edge. Northward the smoky mist is peopled with dim spars and dusky holks, some motionless, others energent or fast melting into the general gloom. The Jersey shores, populous and smoky, ile westward, and send forth every two minute, laden ferryboats, the sullen gloom of the dark-claid crowds forward relieved only by the glaring white of linen collars, cuffs, and shirt besoms.

Empty river steamers, making ready for their daily trips, move about in unexpected places, and take on their share of the general dinginess. Little fugs at safe distance delight the ear with the musical undertones of their escape pipes and the eye with pearly plumes and wolly knots of steam. Those musical tones have a curlous drowsing effect upon the half-awakened brains of early risers, and only the occasional puffs of saity air serve to ando the soperific work of the music. The whole great town, save the half-dozen backs a hocked to be apporting the heakers on sees in imagination the long gray streets still damp with the atmosphere of night, the pavenue its hidden beneath a momentarily increasing and coloriess crowd of pedestrians. He hears the polygiot damper of whithes, bells, and human volces, by the sid of which New York goes about its business with the least scarifice of life beneath the Juggeraauts of the streets. Hescents on the damp, heavy alra few feet above the pat ement that vet unana mounds, is rippled all over with mysterious evanescent inscriptions that run in exquisite

GHOSTS OF A FINH AND A MAN THERE, CAPI. KNULTIG SAYS.

A Fisherman's Experience in a Big Storm at a New York Fishing Resort—A Sean-tiful Fish That Couldn't He Caught— Jaber's Ways and His Last Apprarance, During the storm on Tuesday evening of last week a party of fishermen, who had gone down to the Great K lls of Staten Island, in the hope of catching the last run of weaklish,

were seated comfortably in the cabin of a small stoop, lying at anchor in the shelter above Astin's Point. They had drawn somewhat upon their supply of beer and other liquids, and were quietly smoking their claurs, while they itstened to the weird music of the wind in the crays and halyards.
"This reminds me," said Capt. Knultig.

the skipper, "of one night that I spent at the Romer in my old catboat, the Tramp. That was a fearful night. Since the days of Noals no boatman ever had such a strange experi-

"Tell us the story, Bill," said one of the

"No, I won't," said the Captain, "You see it's this way. I'm in the position of fellow that has seen a big snake. He keeps his mouth shut, because nobody would believe him, and everybody would want to know the precise brand of whiskey that uncoiled the snake, if he dared to risk the descrip-

"Risk it, Billy! Risk it! This is a splendid night for an awful yarn," were some of the appeals addressed to the Captain. At last be capitulated. 'You have all'heard," said he, "of phan-

tom ships and the ghosts of fishermen; but did any one of you ever see the ghost of a fish?" 'We won't see the ghost or a fish to-morrow."

"Shut up, you farmer! You'll catch a skate any way. Don't interrupt me again. This is dead serious, and I don't want any clam here to open his shell till I get through with my story. You all know old Romer, or Monument, as it is commonly called. I don't like to go there. It is a wild and ionely place, enough to give any fellow the blues. The old black rocks stick out, just as they did when I first saw them. There is no change in them; none of them ever disappears, but many of the good fellows who used to welcome them after a



hard tussle to windward, have gone down forever; but not to Davy Jones, for no one

are gind to be anote to antord a where with a seat of any sort. Middle-aged men never have any reluctance in coming to us twenty times, if they think it is necessary, to get the right shaped saddle. They always explain precisely what the abie to remedy the fault. Therefore, we usually feel more condident of being able to supply a man with a seat that he will like that we do of any the seat of the will like that we do of a dealer is frequently better able to determine what style of seat a woman should use than she is herself. There are certainly better and tri inventors continue as buys on this lime as they are now, the perfect bicycle saddle ought very sout to be forthcoming. The south of the way of a firm and easy support for the saddle. It consists of a piece of a support of the saddle where the saddle post usually centers, and the other end is supported on citier side by a roof which fastens at the hot. The saddle that is and without springs. It is secured to the wooden arm in sent a way that it may be moved back or forward at will, and its shank may be low which fastens at the hot. The saddle that is apported to be visible, it is specially designed or forward at will, and its shank may be low where the saddle post usually centers, and the other end is supported on citier side by a roof which fastens at the hot. The saddle that is apported to be visible, it is specially designed or forward at will, and its shank may be low. Another new style of saddle is made by an up. Another new style of saddle is made by an up. Another new style of saddle is made by an up. Another new style of saddle is made by an up. Another new style of saddle is made by an up. Another new style of saddle is made by an up. Another new style of saddle is made by an up. Another new style of saddle is made by an up. Another new style of saddle is made by an up. Another new style of saddle is made by an up. Another new style of saddle is made by an up. Another new style of saddle is made by an up. Another new style of saddle is made by an u

well. He was a queer, tragic sort of cuss, with the temper of the devil. Some people thought that he was just a little crazy, but in reality he was only a little stagey. When fishing was poor he would stamp and fume, like Irving in Richard III.

"Any man who ishes,' he would shout, 'is a fool, with no more sense than a clam.' Then he would pitch rod, reel, and basket over he board, and swear that he would never wet another. He would appear again, flourishing a brand-new outif with all modern improvements. He would display his new purchases and say he was gald he threw away the old ones. His new rig was safe enough as long as the fishing was good, but it never took more than a comple of bad days to send it after the old ones. He must have tossed at least a dozen complete outlits overboard during his augling excursions, and at iast, poor fellow, all that was left of him was put in a demilohn and tossed upon the rocks of Romer, according to his owner, and the rock of Romer, according to his owner, and a series of the rock of the read of the him was put in a demilohn and tossed upon the rocks of Romer, according to his owner, and a series of the rock of the read of the him was put in a demilohn and tossed upon the rocks of Romer, according to his owner, and a series of the read of the rock of the read of the him was put in a demilohn and tossed upon the rocks of Romer, according to his owner, and a series of the him was put in a demilohn and tossed upon the rocks of Romer, according to his owner, and a series of the him was put in a demilohn and tossed upon the rocks of Romer, according to his owner, and a series of the him was put in a demilohn and tossed upon the rocks of Romer, according to his owner, and a series of the him him and the rock of Romer, and a series of the him him and the rock of Romer, and a series of the was a series o

"Don't esk me who it was. All I can tell you is that the Romer is haunted."

## The Witness's Good Second Guess.

From the San / rancisco Examiner.
Half a dozen lawyers sat solemnly and slicetly Half a dozen lawyers sat solemnly and sheety looking at their watches yesteriany in the Daingerfield's department of the Superior of Allen Templeton, a witness of the death of My Quill, killed by the Herkel. I am lead to ruary, had testified that the train stopped at lowight on that occasion for the minute, who may be sufficiently and the solemnia of a minute. Then the lawyers pulled out their watches and timed him. On the first claiter he made it in first thirty-two seconds. They tried him again, and he made it in aixty seconds to a tick. The witness was looking straight at the clock behind the learned attorneys.